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passengers and 124 pieces of large baggage; 1,800 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. March 20, the steamship *Lahn*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 659 steerage passengers and 70 pieces of large baggage; 900 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. March 22, the steamship *Cambroman*, of the Dominion Line, bound with passengers and cargo for Boston. There were inspected and passed 1,218 steerage passengers and 165 pieces of large baggage; 1,600 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Smallpox at Naples.

During the week ended March 22, 1902, there were officially reported at Naples 7 cases of smallpox with 1 death.

Smallpox in Italy.

There are many cases of smallpox at Santa Maria Capuavetere and Caserta.

Asiatic cholera in Arabia.

It is reported that during the past ten days, there have been 270 deaths from Asiatic cholera at Medina and Mecca, and 32 at Djiddah.

At Tunis, a quarantine is required in the case of all pilgrims returning from Mecca.

Respectfully,
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Population of Yokohama and of Kanagawa Ken.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, March 12, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the bills of health issued at this port during the week ended March 8, 1902. There were inspected 3 ships, with 239 crew, 1 cabin and 87 steerage passengers. During the week stated there have occurred in Yokohama 3 cases of typhoid fever and no deaths, and 4 cases of diphtheria and 1 death.

The last census, taken December 31, 1901, shows the population to be as follows: Yokohama, 297,088; Kanagawa Ken, 916,356. The foreign population in the city of Yokohama is as follows: American, 483; British, 989; Chinese, 3,488; French, 138; German, 234; other foreigners, 378. Total, 5,710.

Respectfully,
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

J. SPENCER HOUGH,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The case of plague at Nagasaki from the steamship Taichu Maru.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, March 15, 1902.

SIR: Referring to my cablegram of the 13th instant, reporting plague in Nagasaki, I have the honor to give the following particulars: A Japanese woman was admitted to the prefectural hospital on the 8th

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instant and on the 11th instant was removed to the hospital for contagious diseases, a bacteriological examination having shown her disease to be plague. The patient landed at Nagasaki on the 7th instant from the steamship *Taichu Maru*, which sailed from Keelung, Formosa, on the 5th instant. After landing passengers and cargo at Nagasaki, the *Taichu Maru* proceeded to Kobe via Moji and Ujina, landing passengers at all ports. * * * The ship was held at Kobe and disinfected on the 12th instant. The majority of the passengers from the ship have been located by the police and are under observation.

Respectfully,
J. SPENCER HOUGH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

End of foot and mouth disease.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, March 20, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the bills of health issued at this port during the week ended March 15, 1902: There were inspected 6 ships, with 402 crew, 49 cabin and 611 steerage passengers; 430 persons were bathed and their baggage was disinfected. During the week there have occurred in Yokohama 3 cases of typhoid fever, with 1 death; 4 cases of diphtheria, and 2 cases of dysentery. Since my report of a case of plague at Nagasaki, there have been no further developments. The passengers from the steamship *Taichu Maru* are under observation by the sanitary police. On March 4 Yokohama was declared free from the foot and mouth disease, which appeared on January 1, 1902. During this period 59 cases occurred, all of which recovered. The following plan has been given me as that upon which the authorities work to stamp out the disease: (1) Public notification, (a) to district, (b) to prefecture, (c) to neighboring prefectures; (2) official notification to the minister of agriculture and commerce; (3) cattle owners are required to notify each case to the police; (4) measures to prevent spread, (a) diseased animals are isolated, (b) all milk is destroyed, (c) all straw and stable waste is destroyed, (d) stable yards and human habitations, if thought necessary, are disinfected with lime and carbolic acid, (e) police are stationed on all roads leading from the infected district, and no cattle, milk, straw, nor any articles used about the stables are allowed to pass.

Respectfully,
J. SPENCER HOUGH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Inspection service at St. John.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, April 7, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended April 5, the following vessels and their crews have been inspected by me at this port: Steamships, 2; schooners, 13; seamen, 200.

Respectfully,
T. DYSON WALKER,
United States Medical Inspector.
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.